

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SAM.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 235 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—KIDNEY, DANCING, AC.—YOUNG AFRICA ON THE STAGE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—SINGING, DANCING, MINSTRELS, AC.—SPECTACULAR BUILDING.

DODWORTH HALL, 808 Broadway.—BLIND TOM'S PIANO CONCERT.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 600 Broadway.—MOVING WAX FIGURES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, JEFF. DAVIS, AC.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 418 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Tuesday, October 17, 1865.

## NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
HERALD.....	\$1,045,000
Times.....	368,150
Tribune.....	252,000
Evening Post.....	169,427
World.....	100,000
Sun.....	151,079
Express.....	90,748
NEW YORK HERALD.....	\$1,093,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined.....	\$71,949

## THE FENIANS.

The Weekly Herald.

The sketch of the Fenians which was published in the HERALD of Sunday will appear in the WEEKLY HERALD of this week. Orders from agents and others should be sent in on or before Wednesday evening next.

## ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

## THE NEWS.

Special advices and newspaper files from Mexico and the neighboring colony of British Honduras furnish us with intelligence of a very important character. From Belize we learn, in the shape of official correspondence, that the English government has repudiated the attempt made by Maximilian in 1864 to extend the boundary of the empire into British Honduras by means of a military mail from Yucatan. The British Minister in Mexico city declares that "Mexico has no claim whatever to any portion of the territory," and to this Senor Ramirez, on behalf of the government, acquiesces. The official policy of Napoleon towards Maximilian, and the reported determination of the United States government to uphold the Monroe doctrine, influenced the submissive tone of the Mexican reply considerably.

In Mexico the supporters of President Juarez were extremely active, the leading republicans defraying the expense of arming the guerrilla bands from their private purses. At Tampico and along the coast line the cause of imperialism was decidedly declining, and considerable mercantile confusion existed in and around the city in consequence of the strife. The great hope of the republicans was in the expectation of aid from the United States. It is said that Maximilian has forwarded five millions of dollars to Washington in order to "influence" Congress in favor of his recognition by our government.

The newspapers in the imperialist republic publish glowing accounts of the prospects and recovery of the empire. They claim that the country has eight and a quarter millions of inhabitants, and that its agricultural and mineral resources render it self-sustaining. Quite a number of rebels from this country are domiciled in Mexico. The ex-governor and ex-hereditary general Sterling Price, of Missouri; the rebel ex-governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee; and Messrs. Maury, Roberts, J. Perkins and W. C. Harlan are appointed Commissioners of Colonization and Emigration by Maximilian's government. Additional troops had arrived in Mexico from France.

Trade, at the date of latest advices, was very dull at Belize, Honduras, and there were no American vessels in port.

The planters of Cuba have addressed a memorial to the Court in Madrid asking for the abolition of slavery on the island.

The first meetings of the boards appointed to superintend the registration of voters, preparatory to our November election, in accordance with the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, will be held in the various election districts to-day. It is important that voters should understand the change made by this law, which only applies to the Metropolitan Police District. Under it there can be no election day on a meeting of voters, and no vote will be received at the polls unless the name of the person offering it appears on the registry book. To insure his name being there it is necessary for the individual to personally appear before the board on the list at the time of the last election. The boards of registration will be in session from eight o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock in the evening to-day, and will hold subsequent meetings on the 24 and 25th of next month. We publish this morning a list of their places of assembly in this city. Mayor Gunther has issued a proclamation in regard to the matter.

The firemen's parade in Philadelphia yesterday was a most imposing display. One hundred and fourteen companies took part in the procession, which was over seven miles in length and occupied over three hours in passing a given point. It was estimated that nearly twenty thousand firemen were in line, one half of whom had been soldiers during the late war. The popular demonstration was a most enthusiastic one. The route was decorated at every step, and showers of wreaths and flowers greeted the red-shirted heroes throughout the time of march. Large numbers of visitors were present from New York and other prominent cities. The spectators were computed at nearly three hundred thousand. In the evening portions of the city were illuminated, and many of the visiting companies were entertained by the Philadelphia companies.

An informal meeting of the members of the Fenian Congress, at which about six hundred of them were present, was held in Philadelphia yesterday, when an address was delivered by the chairman. The organization for business will take place to-day. A largely attended and enthusiastic Fenian mass meeting was held in the evening, at which speeches were made by several advocates of the cause. Some interesting facts in regard to this congress and the Fenian movement generally are given in another article in regard to the fraternity in this morning's HERALD.

The old telegraphic relations which existed between the press of the North and the South prior to 1860 till interrupted, in 1861, by the commencement of the war have been again restored, and there is now a daily interchange of news directly from the central offices in this city with every daily journal in the country, North, South, East and West. The difficulties which lately existed between the New Orleans newspapers have been satisfactorily adjusted.

A very interesting case, in which the bonds of Jeff. Davis's confederacy figured, was yesterday before Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, at chambers. When the rebellion broke out, George W. Doon, the defendant in the case, according to the statements made, was in Texas as agent of the large Broadway dry goods house of Ames, Boyce & Co., entrusted with the collection of one hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars due them on Texas merchants. On the 4th of March, 1861, James A. Borch & Co. turned over their business to

Leroy M. Wiley and Frederick N. Lawrence, who are the plaintiffs in the present action. Goode went on with his collections, and, as he alleged, with the approval of Mr. Wiley, invested about one hundred thousand dollars of the money he collected in rebel securities, which of course have since proved worthless. A short time since Mr. Goode returned to this city, and, at the instance of the plaintiffs, was arrested and locked up, in default of twenty-five thousand dollars bail, on charge of misappropriation of the funds of the firm. The proceedings yesterday were in connection with a motion for his release, and there was considerable argument of counsel over the question whether the rebel bonds turned over to the credit of his employers by Mr. Goode discharged his indebtedness to them. The decision is reserved.

Judge Ingraham had also before him at chambers yesterday a curious case, in which a matter of identity was at issue. The defendant, Mr. Samuels, is detained in the custody of the Sheriff on five orders of arrest, obtained by creditors in various parts of the country. The defendant states that he is the wrong man; that he is not Stephen A. Samuels, but Charles A. Samuels, and, therefore, that he ought to be discharged. The plaintiffs, however, insist that he is the right person, in spite of his assertions to the contrary. The case was postponed on a technical informality, the proper notes of the motion not having been served on the plaintiffs.

The Greenleaf Mumford case was again before the Supreme Court yesterday, at special term, Judge Clarke presiding. The action was brought to test the validity of the attachment obtained by Greenleaf & Co., the plaintiffs, and served on the Nassau Bank before the assignment to Albert D. Spang, for the benefit of the creditors in general. The assignee claims that inasmuch as the amount in litigation (fifty-three thousand dollars), on deposit in the bank, had been certified to by Mr. John Oakley, the money should be under the control of assignee and the bank could have no claim. The question was argued at great length by several counsel. The decision was reserved.

Mr. Samuel D. Adams yesterday brought a suit in the Marine Court, before Judge Hearn, against Captain Charles Catlett, of the police force, laying damages at five hundred dollars, for ejectment from one of our city theatres. Captain Catlett's defence alleged that the plaintiff was acting in a disorderly manner. The jury returned a verdict in the Captain's favor.

The Court of General Sessions adjourned yesterday without transacting any business. The first case on the calendar was that of Peter Wagner, indicted for the murder of his wife. A number of the witnesses for the prosecution failed to answer, it was set down for Thursday, as was also the trial of Dr. Charles Cobb, charged with being an abortionist. The cases of Peter M. Potter, an alleged abortionist, and of Peter R. Strong, both of whom are indicted for manslaughter, were put down for trial yesterday. Counsel for Mrs. Potter succeeded in procuring a postponement of her trial, in consequence of the illness of her husband, and on motion of counsel for Mr. Strong, who expressed a desire to have the matter disposed of this week, his trial will be set down for to-day. Recorder Hoffman heard a motion for the discharge of Brown, alias Brown, in the clerk's room. His counsel alleged that there was no particle of legal testimony showing that he was in company with Henry B. Jenkins, the alleged Phoenix Bank defaulter. Mr. McKee, who represented the people, was about to read an affidavit in opposition to the motion when the Recorder decided that, inasmuch as the Grand Jury had found an indictment against Brown, he did not feel called upon to examine the evidence in the middle of the term, but intimated that the counsel had the right under the statute to renew his motion at the end of the second term.

William Kane, who several weeks ago escaped from the custody of a United States deputy marshal while being escorted to prison, was lately recaptured, and is now in a lock-up in London street jail. He is charged with frauds upon the government.

The formal will was still on trial before the Surrogate yesterday. In consequence of this day (Tuesday) being appointed for the registration of voters the Surrogate adjourned his court over till to-morrow.

The yacht Palmer, of Philadelphia, and Henrietta, of this city, started from Sandy Hook on their ocean race to the Delaware capes and back at noon yesterday, in the midst of a strong gale, owing to the prevalence of which none of the other yachts which were expected were present to witness the departure or accompany the rival vessels. The contending yachts passed Long Branch about one o'clock in the afternoon.

At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday two new steam fire engine companies and one new hook and ladder company were organized, and appointments for all three were made. The engine companies are to be known as No. 26, to be located at 128 West Thirty-seventh street, and No. 27, to be located in the house of North River Engine Company, 50 Franklin street.

The hook and ladder company will be known as No. 8, and located in the house of volunteer hook and ladder company No. 15, in Franklin street. The officers and members of volunteer engine company Nos. 46 and 50 and hook and ladder company No. 15 were relieved from duty and will be honorably discharged before the 1st of next month. Several communications were received, among which was one warning the Board against making use of certain patent hose.

The notice to the citizens of the Croton Board, heretofore alluded to in the HERALD, urging economy at present in the use of water, appears in this morning's paper. This is rendered necessary by the Croton river being low, by the long drought, reduced to its lowest stage.

The opening exercises of the winter term of the medical department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, also took place last evening, in the lecture room of the institution, in the presence of a large assemblage of students and their male and female friends. The opening address was delivered by Professor DeMott.

The winter session of the University Medical College, in Fourteenth street, was commenced last evening. The lecture room, in which the ceremonies took place, was crowded with doctors, students and ladies. Professor Charles Budd delivered a lecture on the rise of medical science and its progress from the earliest period down to the present time. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to pay a tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Valentine Mott.

Mrs. C. S. Dyer, M. D., delivered last evening the opening lecture of the regular session at the Woman's College of Physicians and Surgeons, in West Twenty-sixth street. A large and intelligent audience, consisting principally of ladies, was in attendance and manifested much interest in the lecturer's arguments to demonstrate the usefulness and necessity of female physicians in the treatment of their own sex. The delicacy of the relation between the sexes, she said, acts as an insurmountable obstacle to the success of male practitioners in many dangerous cases. She explained the advantages of the institution, and said that it supplied the female with that home feeling which is so essential to recovery.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday in regard to the death of John Ingham, keeper of a lager beer saloon at 272 Hudson street, who died from the effects of a stab wound inflicted on him in his barroom on last Friday night. The jury, after hearing the evidence, rendered a verdict to the effect that the fatal wound was inflicted by a man named Augustus Buckley, who, up to last evening, was still at large.

During a quarrel early yesterday morning in a drinking house in Mott street kept by John Mulholland, between him and a man named Owen Kiernan, the former, as alleged, shot the latter with a pistol, inflicting a very dangerous wound. Kiernan was taken to a hospital, and Mulholland was detained to await the result of his injuries.

In the House of Delegates of the Episcopal Convention in Philadelphia yesterday several proposed amendments to the canons of the Church were submitted. It was agreed to join with the House of Bishops to-day in special thanksgiving services for the restoration of brotherly feeling between members of the Church in the North and in the South. A communication was presented representing that a large and growing party of the priesthood in Italy, backed by many of the laity, desire such changes in the church as will assimilate it to the Episcopalian, and appeal to Americans for encouragement and counsel. The communication was referred to a special committee. It was agreed to hold the next convention of the church in this city.

A fire last night in the store No. 2 Bridge street, which contained a large amount of valuable property, destroyed merchandise valued at two hundred thousand dollars.

A fire yesterday forenoon at 226 East Thirtieth street did damage estimated at about two thousand dollars. A fire in Chicago last night destroyed a large planing mill, the freight depot of the St. Louis Railroad, in which immense quantities of goods were stored, and a large amount of lumber, coal and wood in an adjoining yard.

The loss by the burning of the steamer Trogon and

carpo on the Mississippi river, on the 9th inst., when fifteen hundred and ninety-four bales of cotton were consumed, was four hundred and sixty thousand dollars. All the officers of the boat and the passengers were rescued; but the steamer and cargo, together with passengers' baggage, were totally destroyed. It is stated that most of the cotton was insured in this city.

Dr. Blackburn, charged with introducing yellow fever into this country from the West Indies, with the design of disseminating the plague in the large Northern cities and the national armies, has been released on his own recognizance in Toronto, Canada, to appear when called for.

According to the City Inspector's report there were 464 deaths in the city during the past week—being an increase of 18 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 81 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives the following result: Acute diseases, 245; chronic diseases, 219; external causes, 40. There were 315 natives of the United States, 106 of Ireland, 44 of Germany, 10 of England, 8 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The stock market was heavy and unsettled yesterday. Government securities were lower. Gold was firm, and closed at 145 1/2 a 145 3/4.

There was but little change in commercial affairs yesterday, though if anything, merchandise was held firmer, particularly foreign goods. Domestic produce was irregular. Groceries were firmer. Cotton was steady. Petroleum was quiet. On "Change flour was dull and a little lower. Wheat and corn were also a shade in buyer's favor. Oats, rye, malt and barley were without material change. Pork was fairly active, but at lower rates. Beef was steady. Lard was firm, and a fair inquiry. Whiskey was more active, and very firm.

## Aspects of the Campaign in New York—Curious Muddle of Parties.

Public opinion ripens and rolls sooner in New York than in any other State of the Union. This is an axiom which has been confirmed in all our political revolutions of the last fifty years. Why? Simply because in New York we have the great financial, commercial and political centre of the Union, in which all the progressive movements of the country take their active form and final development. Thus, in the autumn of 1865, we find both the political parties of this State far in advance of either party in any other State on the leading political issues of the day. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, for instance, we find republicans and democrats mixing up their endorsements of Andy Johnson with stultifying conditions and obsolete party issues, while in New York we find both parties, under a more advanced development of public opinion, squarely and unreservedly pledging themselves to the support of the administration.

This is the highest compliment that could be paid to President Johnson in behalf of his Southern reconstruction policy; for where he is sustained by both the great political parties of the country he cannot possibly fail. It is contended, however, by some of the leading republican journals and by their stump orators that the democracy in this business are not sincere; that they are only trying again the old game of deception which they played so successfully with John Tyler and Millard Fillmore; that John Van Buren and his "reconstructed" democratic followers are playing for the spoils and nothing more; that the Albany democratic platform is a Trojan horse, filled with hostile Greeks, and that their purpose is treacherous—being nothing less than the capture of the republican citadel and the overthrow of the administration and all its works.

These accusations, however, are readily answered from the other side. John Van Buren is willing to prove his faith by his works. He is so far satisfied with President Johnson as to proclaim him the proper man for the democracy for 1868. Nor does Mr. Van Buren, in thus nominating Andy Johnson for the succession, ask any present reward in the way of federal spoils. He is willing to let the republicans, if circumstances may require it, enjoy their present monopoly of the spoils till the 4th of March, 1869; but then, if Mr. Johnson shall have been re-elected through the assistance of John Van Buren and his Johnson democrats, they will probably expect a share in the good things of the kitchen. In any event, all that Van Buren could do to prove his sincerity as a supporter of the administration he has done in proclaiming Andy Johnson, as he stands, his candidate against all comers for the succession. The democrats, right and left, second this motion, which is further than the republicans have chosen to commit themselves. Thus Van Buren may retort against Raymond that it is not the democrats but the republicans who are insincere in their professions of admiration for President Johnson and his reconstruction programme.

The protestations and arguments on this question, on both sides, are very amusing, and the pretensions of the democrats are naturally regarded by the republicans with much disgust and as the height of impudence. What the result will be it remains to be determined. The republicans have the advantage of the inside track; but the democrats are close upon them, sharp set, hungry and hopeful. The victory will probably be decided by treacherous bushwhackers on the one side or the other. It is generally understood that the city democracy have been sold out in a bargain between Wood and the Woods; but then, as an offset to trading copperheads, there are the Puritanical radicals of the Beecher-Cheever school who have declared war against President Johnson; and there are next the original Fremont German red republicans, who proclaim that they can give no countenance or support to Johnson's policy or the Syracuse Johnson platform. They go for Uncle Tom and "equal rights," and are dead against Johnson and "Southern rights." These German reds want the original style of the French republic of "liberty, equality and fraternity," with the Goddess of Reason and plenty of lager beer; the Beecher Puritans want a military protector over the South for twenty years to come, of the style of Oliver Cromwell, with his Praise-God-Barebones Parliament. As for the copperheads, they are in the market, cheap for cash.

In this curious muddle of factions and parties the result, we think, will depend upon the trimmers and bushwhackers, the copperheads, the Puritan radicals and red republican Germans. So far, however, as President Johnson is concerned, the result, one way or the other, will be the same—a popular ratification by the Empire State of his wise and masterly policy of Southern restoration.

**POLITICAL TAXATION.**—The order of Secretary Welles to permit no taxation for political purposes of the workmen in the government shops and navy yards has been universally approved. Now, as we are on the eve of an election, when such taxations are generally made, the heads of all the other departments, and especially the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury, ought to issue similar orders, and in every instance where the money has already

been taken from the clerks it ought to be at once refunded. Will President Johnson spare an hour or two from his work of reorganization to rebuke and exterminate this outrageous swindle upon government employees?

## The Confederate Cotton Loan—The English Denials.

By the latest European news we have several so-called denials of the statement that shares in the Confederate loan were owned in very influential quarters in England. The London Times, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Laird, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, and Mr. Riddout of the Morning Post, make several denials, each in his own peculiar way. It is amusing to see these English friends of the rebellion so anxious to wash their hands of that magnificent failure, and instructive to notice that however great King Cotton was the other day there is now "none so poor to do him reverence." But the important fact in relation to these denials is that not one of them is sufficient. Not one of them is an open, satisfactory declaration, sufficient to discredit the original statement. They are ingeniously contrived to seem like denials to the English people, that people being ignorant perhaps of the peculiarly American system by which these several gentlemen were made shareholders in the loan. Thus they show a dishonest purpose on their faces, and are so far confirmations of the charge of a corrupt influence as it is made against the persons in question.

The system by which these men were "put down" for certain amounts of the Confederate loan doubtless originated here in the lobby, as part of the machinery by which bills are carried through our State Legislatures and through Congress. By this system men who want to carry a bill through for a railroad or some similar matter pick out the influential members, editors and others and put their names down for so much stock. The persons whose names are thus used may not know it at first; indeed, they may never know it until they find out some day that they are some thousands richer by the possession of stock in a paying road, though perhaps they could have guessed at it at almost any time. Of course if the road should fail they would be none the poorer, and they could at any time deny their interest. Generally they are informed of this little transaction whenever their assistance is wanted—whenever a vote, a speech or an article may help or save the bill. Now the Confederate agents carried this American system to England, and applied it on a large scale. They applied it skilfully, too. The Southern confederacy was the measure they wanted to carry, and in favor of which they wanted to influence the British public. So they put down two or three men on the Times, a man on the Morning Post, some members of Parliament, and they even went so high as the Cabinet. None of the gentlemen thus put down of course ever invested a dollar; none of them bought or sold; none of them "had an interest," as that term is usually employed; and of course none of them "lost" when the confederacy went to smash. They would be none the poorer for the loss of millions written on such paper; but how much richer they would have been if the confederacy had not gone to smash!

This explanation will enable the English public to appreciate the answers made. The Times says, "The statement that the editor of the Times is a loser is a complete falsehood." Certainly. As a matter of fact he never lost a cent, for he never invested one; but that statement leaves quite unanswered the real charge that the editor of the Times would be richer if he and his associates could have gotten the confederacy recognized and so make it a success—the charge that the course of the Times on the American question was influenced by his knowledge of that fact. It is the same with the Hon. Evelyn Ashley; the same with Mr. Laird, who "never sold" any of the shares, and the same with Mr. Riddout, of the Morning Post, who "never applied for" any. It is worthy of notice that Mr. Gladstone makes no denial at all. He wishes it to be assumed that he is not one of the men in Walpole's category—that he has no price—at least none that can be counted in pounds. He only expresses the wish to deny to have his name taken out of such bad company. Perhaps he may consider that the less he says on the subject the better. "He that refraineth his lips is wise." The Times attempts to discredit the whole story of the Confederate loan, and sneers at it as a matter given to the world by the NEW YORK HERALD. The Times dared not "face the music." The document in question emanated from the State Department, and was one of the archives of the Southern government. It was given simultaneously to the whole American press.

**SECRETARY McCULLOUGH'S SPEECH.**—Secretary McCulloch's Indiana speech on the financial affairs of the country has been widely circulated and diffusely commented upon. The Tribune assumes that the views of the Secretary differ materially from those which we have expressed; but this only shows the Tribune's ignorance of the history of finance. If it had studied the question it would find that our opinions and those of the Secretary of the Treasury were similar, differing only upon the question of time. Mr. McCulloch put forth certain dogmas which are quite practicable, but they require a length of time to effect the results aimed at. The sudden reduction of paper currency to a specie value would necessarily involve great difficulty in all our interests, for which there is no necessity. Mr. McCulloch desires a return to specie currency; but he is not ambitious to accomplish it over the ruins of all our commercial interests, our manufacturing interests and our agricultural interests for the purpose of enriching the bondholders. It is manifest that it should be controlled by the circumstances of the times, which, according to natural laws, are gradual in their development and regular, but sure. The regulation of our financial affairs must be like the rise and fall of the tides, not like the action of the volcanoes of South and Central America. There need be no volcanic convulsion. A little time will settle the whole financial question, without imparting any shock to the machinery of commerce.

If we were an old country it might seem expedient to return in a hurry to a specie basis; but the danger would be none the less for the expediency. England tried that course after the war of 1815; but the result was a general break up of all the commercial and agricultural interests of the country, which it took twelve or fifteen years to remedy. The

financial reconstruction which had to be accomplished after that experiment demanded all the tact and sagacity of her statesmen and financiers, and, after all, it was only time that settled it. Being a new country, with inexhaustible resources at our command, no such policy is necessary here, nor have we any idea that such a course will be pursued. Our views, then, and those of the Secretary of the Treasury are, in the main, the same. The efforts to restore the country to its financial equilibrium must be gradual and natural, not volcanic or convulsive.

## The Most Wonderful Development of the Negro Race.

Blind Tom, the negro pianist now performing at Dodworth Hall, is certainly one of the greatest musical geniuses of this or any other age. With the utmost ease he plays the most difficult compositions by ear alone, after hearing them played but once by some other pianist. His own compositions are far above the average. Although his other mental faculties seem to be darkened, his musical sense is so acute that he can immediately distinguish and name every note in the most complicated discord. To this negro pianoforte prodigy we call the attention of Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips and the rest of the abolition leaders. He is a very splendid illustration of their arguments in regard to the intellectual development of the African race. Born and reared upon a Southern plantation, the war has emancipated him that he may astonish the world. How many more such wonders may there be among the freedmen of the South? We have discovered a colored Göttschalk, a negro Liszt, an Ethiopian Thalberg, why should we not find a mulatto Milton, a negro Newton, a slave Shakespeare, a freedman Fulton, an emancipated Ericsson, a contraband Columbus and a darky Demosthenes? The abolition editors and persons ought to be writing and preaching copiously about Blind Tom. He is one of the strongest arguments they could present in favor of negro suffrage.

But there is another point of view in which Blind Tom is exceedingly interesting. In spite of the verdict against Colchester, at Buffalo, and the exposure of the Davenport Brothers at Paris, spiritualism still lives, and our friend Judge Edmonds is its prophet. Let the spiritualists go and take a look at the negro pianist. His ungainly body and his musical soul consort together so oddly that it appears almost probable that he is inspired by the spirit of some defunct musician, who has come back from the seventh circle of Paradise or elsewhere to show this ungainly generation the music of the spiritual spheres. Why not claim Blind Tom, then, as the highest order of medium yet developed? His music is far in advance of that of the Fox Sisters or the Davenport Brothers. They could only rattle tambourines, blow tin trumpets, ring dinner bells and twang phosphorescent guitars, and they required a dark room and a select circle to accomplish even that. But Blind Tom comes out on an open platform, in the full glare of light, before a large audience—the larger the better—and produces the finest melodies upon the best instrument that mankind has been able to invent. Observe him when he is not playing and no one would ever suspect the tremendous musical genius he possesses; but when he once touches the keys of the piano he is like one inspired. Is his inspiration spiritual, or is it merely musical? That is a question which Judge Edmonds and the spiritualists must answer. If Blind Tom be not accepted by the abolitionists as the most marvellous development of the negro race, and as a striking and convincing proof of the extraordinary capacity of the emancipated slaves, then the spiritualists should take him up and claim him as a first class musical medium. He will afford an excellent text for the abolition persons, if they take advantage of his appearance among us; but if they miss the golden opportunity the spiritual professors will not be so foolish as to let this amazing phenomenon pass unnoticed.

Dodworth Hall is too small for the audiences that crowd in to hear Blind Tom. Poor Kingsland, of the Academy of Music, is boasting that the upper tier of his edifice—the low-priced portion of the house—is now filled every opera evening; but if he would engage Blind Tom he would find this American prodigy of African descent more attractive than Italian singers, and the parquet, the balcony and the boxes of the Academy would then be thronged with fashionable people. Poor Stuart, of the Winter Garden, might profitably withdraw Our American Cousin and bring out our African cousin, Blind Tom. The Joyce Heth in breeches of the Museum—whose fat woman is becoming as thin as the living skeleton on account of the bad business—might have the credit of exhibiting one genuine curiosity if he could only secure Blind Tom. Why should poor Wallace continue to persecute the public with a stupid Russian Serf, when here is an astonishing American serf, just released from slavery and sure to draw thousands to the theatre? Indeed, we may with equal force recommend this musical wonder to all the theatrical managers. Except dandy "Sam," at the Broadway, Blind Tom is the only novelty among our amusements this season. Everybody has seen the Ravel family, who have so worn themselves out with their flip-flops that there are only two of them left to look at; but Blind Tom is perfectly fresh, and is as good as a half dozen performers rolled into one, while his contortions are quite as amusing as those of the Ravels, and result in a great deal better entertainment. Of "The Streets of New York" we had quite enough last season; but Blind Tom would empty the streets of New York into the Olympic theatre if poor Mrs. Wood could get him to play there. The sham negro minstrels cannot, of course, be compared to this real negro minstrel, Blind Tom. It would be a very remunerative speculation, therefore, to transfer Blind Tom to a larger theatre, where the crowds who wish to hear him could be accommodated. But as he has a very refined ear, sensitive to discords and unpleasant noises, he would not go to the theatres in the Bowery, where the crunching of peanuts and the "hi, hi's" of unruly urchins would drive him crazy. In fact, we do not know but that Dodworth Hall, small though it be, is, on the whole, the most respectable place in the city for Blind Tom.

**DANGEROUS BOLT IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS.**—The radical republicans of this State are out in a manifesto against the President and the republican ticket nominated at Syracuse. The Tribune gives their address considerable prominence, as if willing to aid them in their efforts against the nominees. This move, which the sanction or aid of the Tribune, cannot fail to withdraw from the republican ticket at least thirty thousand votes in the State, and give the democracy the field with but little contest. If this is the object aimed at by Greeley in giving prominence to the German republican movement, we presume that it is done for the express purpose of laying Wood and Edward upon the shelf for the future, which the defeat of the republican ticket effectually will do. In this case it would seem singular to see Greeley and John Van Buren laboring for the same object, although from far different motives and operating from different standpoints.

**THURLOW WOOD'S DENIAL NO DENIAL AT ALL.**—Thurlow Wood has written another letter, not quite as long as usual, but far more evasive. He pretends to deny the assertions of the HERALD in reference to a proposed coalition with Wood; but he denies that which was never charged, and is silent in reference to the accusation made. He declares that "there has not been, and never could be, either time or circumstance that would induce him to vote for Caleb Cushing or Fernando Wood." We never charged that he would do anything of the kind, and we doubt if any person ever supposed that he would. We did not mention Caleb Cushing's name, and what it has to do with combinations in local politics in this city is, we imagine, more than Wood can explain. Were it not for the extract at the head of "T. W.'s" letter, it would have been next to impossible to have found a mention of the charges against him, so marked is the effort of Wood to write and yet not say a word about the coalition.

What we did charge was that there was a combination between the parties named, working from different standpoints and operating from their party centres, which would secure a division of the spoils of the Corporation and jobs in the Legislature, as well as the offices in this city, to their parties. Wood has not denied it, and if he had said he would never vote for the Emperor of France for President of the United States it would have been just as appropriate for a denial as what he did say. The facts which we stated existed then, and still exist, and we now reassert that there is a project or a coalition proposed between Wood, Wood, Cornell and Tweed, for the control of the Corporation offices and patronage and the legislative jobs, the benefits and profits to accrue to those parties. There are several big jobs coming before the next Legislature, and the session promises to be the most prolific in that line of any since 1860. There are the piers and wharves project of the Tribune, the Broadway railroad, and numerous others; while in this city are all the fat offices, from the Mayor down, including the heads of departments. Wood, of course, would not dare openly support Wood, but he can do it secretly, as he and his friends have boasted he has done during the war. When Wood comes to receive one part of his pay from the coalition—the election as Mayor—Wood can pretend to oppose him by supporting or bringing forward some weak man as an opponent.

## Musical Affairs.

Impressario Grau will return from Europe in a day or two with the company of artists which he has engaged for opera in this country. All of them, we understand, have attained an excellent reputation in Southern Europe, where they have sung in all the leading theatres. His effective chorus and orchestra he sent by way of Quebec en route to Chicago, where Mr. Grau opens his opera season; from whence he will proceed to St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and thence to Cuba and probably Mexico. As the Chicago season does not commence until the 15th of November, Mr. Grau will have a full month in New York with his leading artists, which he might employ profitably to himself, and certainly greatly to the gratification of the musical public here. He might obtain a concert hall and give us the gems of the finest operas with his leading artists, who would be gladly welcomed by persons of musical taste and refinement at the present time, when the inferior singers at the opera now in progress have reduced the audience to a condition of indifference about opera music altogether. Grau is bringing with him the scenery and costumes for Meyerbeer's grand new opera, L'Africain, which he intends to produce in Chicago, where it will be presented in all probability for the first time in this country. He might, therefore, give us concerts, with the addition of his splendid scenery, which would be an immense attraction in this dull season of musical apathy. Madame Orsini—a dramatic artist who has no rival on the American boards—has already arrived. She has already acquired a fame here which has been enhanced during the few years in which she has been singing in Europe in the interval of her absence.

Mr. Grau is a manager of great experience and sagacity. Such an enterprise as we suggest, of concerts, with the addition of his new scenery, would not only be exceedingly popular, but entirely novel, and would supply a want in the operatic music, rendered with full justice to the composers, which is greatly felt just now. As he cannot obtain at present a theatre for opera it would be a fortunate of what we may expect when he gives us an opera season next spring.

**BUCKLEY'S COMBINATION THEATRE.**—This excellent troupe of artists, which unites song, mirth and magic, will appear at Washington Hall, Harlem, on to-morrow and Thursday evenings. Professor Miller, who enjoys a very good reputation as a magician in Europe, and who performed his feats of sleight of hand before Queen Victoria, together with Madame Miller, who made a great success in Great Britain as a comic singer, are among Mr. Buckley's company. The performances combine negro minstrelsy, song, with ballet music and the other attractions of a good combination company. The denizens of Harlem and its vicinity up town will, no doubt, be glad to welcome this metropolitan entertainment in their circle.

## The British Province.

THE CASE OF DR. BLACKBURN—THE CANADIAN COUNTERFEIT.

Toronto, C. W., Oct. 16, 1865.

Dr. Blackburn, of yellow fever notoriety, has been admitted to bail on his own recognizance to appear when called for, and his arrest has been discharged.